DEEP CREEK MENNONITE SCHOOL (PWS 5420041)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT OPERATOR FINAL REPORT

AUGUST 10, 2001

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for the Deep Creek Mennonite School, Buhl, Idaho* describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Deep Creek Mennonite School drinking water system (PWS 5420041) consists of one ground water well source. The following inorganic contaminants (IOCs) have been detected in the sampled water. In December 1993 and again in December 2000, arsenic was detected in the well at concentrations of 0.025 milligrams per liter (mg/l) to 0.027 mg/l. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic is currently 0.05 mg/l. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is in the process of lowering the MCL for arsenic in the near future to a level of about 0.010 mg/l. Since the arsenic concentrations appear to be a natural constituent of the aquifer, the Deep Creek Mennonite School will have to deal with this problem. From December 1993 to February 2000, nitrate levels in the wells increased from 0.82 mg/l to 7.47 mg/l. These nitrate concentrations currently approach the MCL for nitrate (10 mg/l) and the well shows an upward trend of nitrate concentrations (statistical significance of 98.7%) for the measured time frame. Additionally, the IOCs barium, chromium, and fluoride have been detected in the sampled drinking water, but at levels below the MCL for these contaminants.

No volatile organic contaminants (VOCs), synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs), or microbial contaminants have been detected in the well water samples.

The well has four potential contaminant sources within its delineation. The agricultural land use information and sanitary survey information provided the basis for the susceptibility analysis. In terms of total susceptibility, the well rates high for IOCs and SOCs. The well rates moderate for VOCs and microbial contaminants.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For the Deep Creek Mennonite School, source water protection activities should first focus on correcting deficiencies, if any exist, outlined in the Sanitary Survey. In case coliform bacteria is ever detected in the system water, the Deep Creek Mennonite School should consider installing a disinfection system, which could be used to treat this problem. Any spills from the potential contaminant sources listed in Table 1 should be carefully monitored, as should any future development in the delineated areas. Other practices aimed at reducing the leaching of agricultural chemicals from agricultural land within the designated source water areas should be implemented. The Deep Creek Mennonite School should consider the addition of a reverse osmosis or other system to reduce the levels of natural arsenic in the water. Currently, the EPA has stated that these upgrades must be completed by the year 2006. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Deep Creek Mennonite School. Twin Falls County has a Wellhead Protection Overlay District Ordinance that can provide additional protection for areas outside the direct jurisdiction of the Deep Creek Mennonite School. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to

success. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Twin Falls Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR THE DEEP CREEK MENNONITE SCHOOL, BUHL, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings, used to develop this assessment, is also attached.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the over 2,900 public drinking water sources in Idaho for their relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. The resources and time available to accomplish assessments are limited. Therefore, an in-depth, site-specific investigation to identify each significant potential source of contamination for every public water system is not possible. **This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The Deep Creek Mennonite School well is a non-community non-transient system that serves a residence, a church, and a school consisting of approximately 75 people through three connections. The well is located in Twin Falls County, to the east of Salmon Falls Creek, to the south of the Snake River, and to the west of the City of Buhl (Figure 1). The public drinking water system for the Deep Creek Mennonite School is currently comprised of one ground water well.

The main IOC water chemistry issue recorded in the public water system is arsenic. The background levels are over the proposed MCL of 10 parts per billion that is currently being assessed by EPA. The IOC nitrate has been detected in the well at levels greater than ½ the current MCL. No VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants have detected in the well.

The Deep Creek Mennonite School wells are located within a number of identified priority areas related to agricultural practices. County-level nitrate use, county-level herbicide use, and total county-level agricultural chemical use is high for the delineated area. The delineation crosses a nitrate priority area. The delineation also crosses an SOC priority area for the pesticide Atrazine.

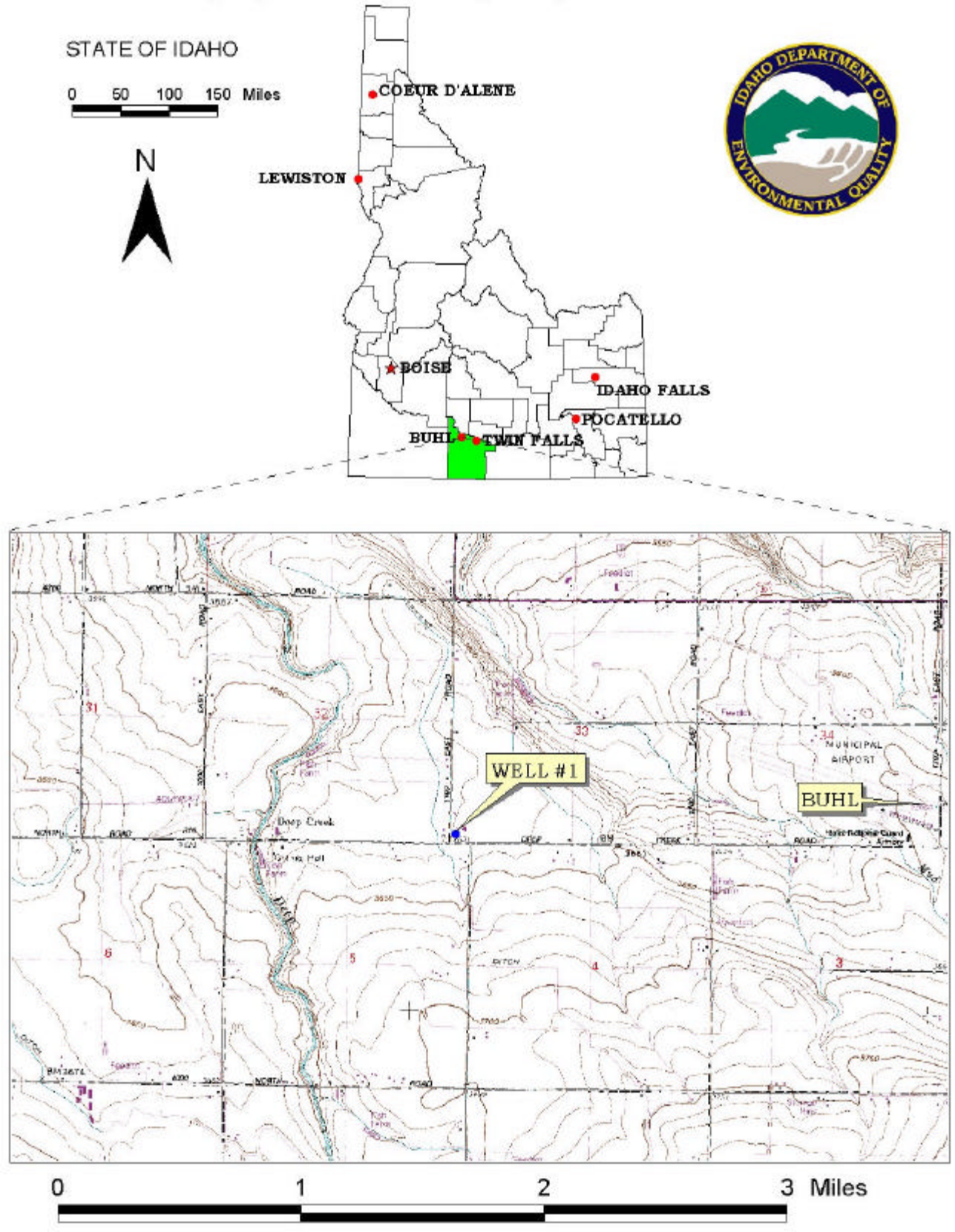
Defining the Zones of Contribution – Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time-of-travel zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the time-of-travel (TOT) zones for water associated with the Salmon Falls – Rock Creek aquifer in the vicinity of the Deep Creek Mennonite School. The computer model used site-specific data, assimilated by DEQ from a variety of sources including local area well logs and hydrogeologic reports summarized below.

The well extract water from the Banbury Basalt, which overlies the Idavada Volcanics (Lewis and Young, 1989). The Banbury Basalt is of variable thickness and is the primary non-geothermal aquifer in the Buhl area (Moffat and Jones, 1984). Basalt flows fracture at the surface as they cool. The fractures occur in the horizontal direction throughout the flow. The Banbury Basalt is fractured and contains thin sedimentary interbeds. These fractures and sedimentary interbeds comprise the water producing zones in the Banbury Basalt. A shallow, perched aquifer exists above the Banbury Basalt and extends from Buhl east to Twin Falls (Cosgrove, et al., 1997), and possibly impacts the Deep Creek Mennonite School well. Regional ground water flow is to the north, but may vary with proximity to major creeks and the Snake River (Lewis and Young, 1989). Locally, ground water flow is to the north northwest.

The delineated source water assessment area for the Deep Creek Mennonite School well can best be described as a corridor, approximately 1.0 to 1.5 miles wide and 3.5 miles long, extending to the south southeast from the Deep Creek Mennonite School (Figure 2). The actual data used by DEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation areas are available upon request.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Location of Deep Creek Mennonite School



Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and the Deep Creek Mennonite School and from available databases.

The dominant land use outside the Deep Creek Mennonite School area is irrigated agriculture and dairies. Land use within the immediate area of the wellheads consists of residential property, a church and school, and agricultural. Deep Creek also runs through the area.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided best management practices are used at the facility. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both, to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, such as educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted in April of 2001. This involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Deep Creek Mennonite School Source Water Assessment Area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. Dale Holderman, the Deep Creek Mennonite School operator, confirmed this information.

There are four potential contaminant sites within the assessed delineation (Table 1, Figure 2). These sources consist of three dairies and an aquaculture discharge point regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Figure 2. Deep Creek Mennonite School Delineation Map and Potential Contaminant Source Locations

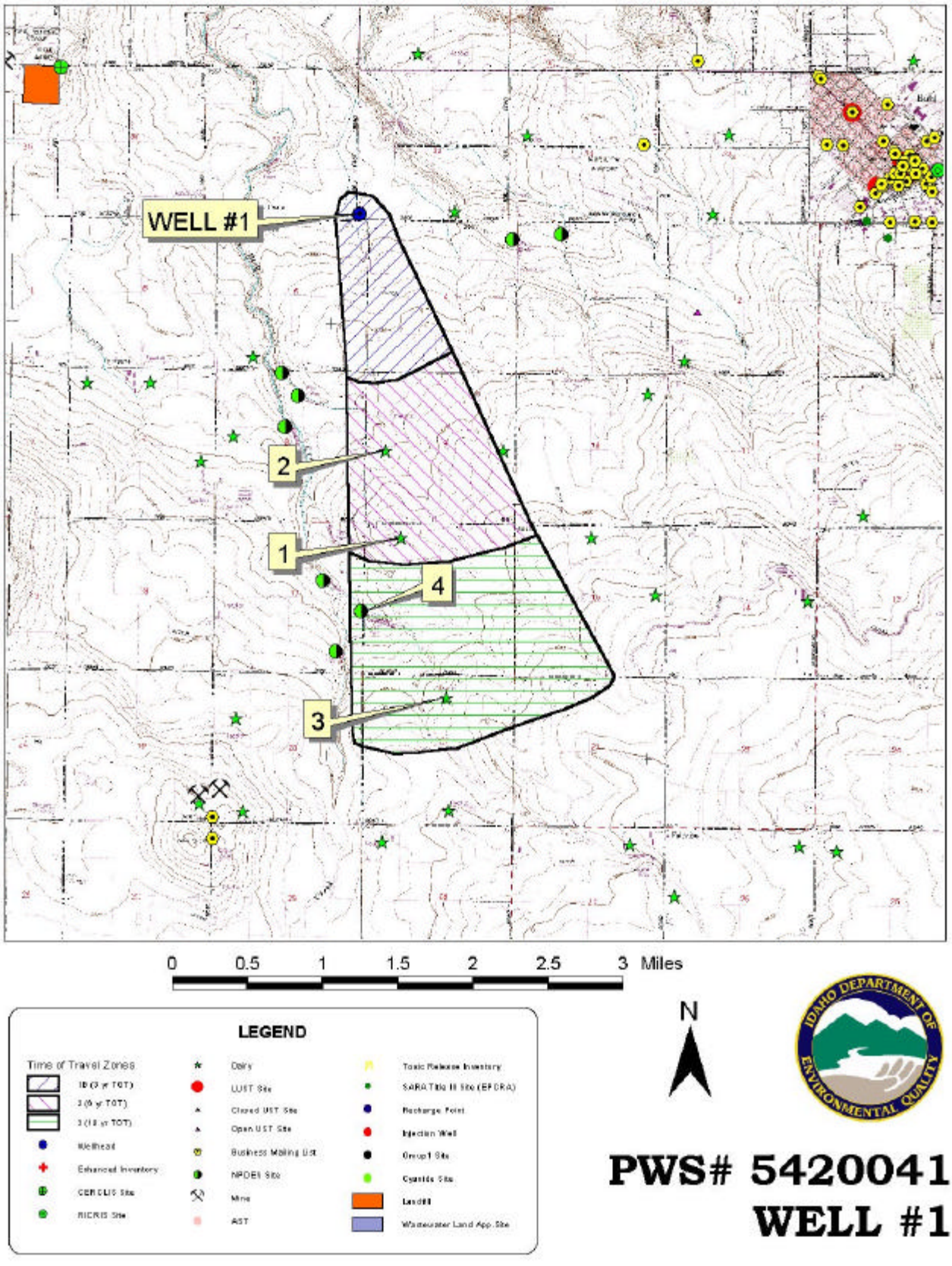


Table 1. Deep Creek Mennonite School, Potential Contaminant Inventory

Site #	Source Description	TOT Zone[1] (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[2]
1	Dairy ≤ 200 cows	3-6	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
2	Dairy 201-500 cows	3-6	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
3	Dairy 201-500 cows	6-10	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
4	NPDES site	6-10	Database Search	IOC, Microbes

[1] TOT = time-of-travel (in years) for a potential contaminant to reach the wellhead
[2] IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The water system's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity of a well is dependent upon four factors: the surface soil composition, the material in the vadose zone (between the land surface and the water table), the depth to first ground water, and the presence of a 50-foot thick fine-grained zone above the producing zone of the well. Slowly draining soils such as silt and clay typically are more protective of ground water than coarse-grained soils such as sand and gravel. Similarly, fine-grained sediments in the subsurface and a water depth of more than 300 feet protect the ground water from contamination.

The hydrologic sensitivity was high for the well (see Table 2). This reflects the well drained nature of the soil, a vadose zone composition being unknown because of the lack of a well log, the lack of thick fine-grained layers retarding the downward movement of contaminants, and the depth to ground water of less than 300 feet.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. System construction scores are reduced when information shows that potential contaminants will have a more difficult time reaching the intake of the well. Lower scores imply a system is less vulnerable to contamination. For example, if the well casing and annular seal both extend into a low permeability unit, then the possibility of contamination is reduced and the system construction score goes down. If the highest production interval is more than 100 feet below the water table, then the system is considered to have better buffering capacity. If the wellhead and surface seal are maintained to standards, as outlined in Sanitary Surveys, then contamination down the well bore is less likely. If the well is protected from surface flooding and is outside the 100-year floodplain, then contamination from surface events is reduced.

The Deep Creek Mennonite School drinking water system consists of one well that extracts ground water for community uses. The well rated moderate susceptibility for system construction. The 1995 Sanitary Survey found that the wellhead and surface seal were maintained in the well and that the well was protected from surface flooding. No well log was available to discern if the casing and annular seal were installed into low permeability layers or whether the highest production zone is less than 100 feet below the water table. Though the Deep Creek Mennonite School well may have met well construction standards at the time of installation, current standards are stricter.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources *Well Construction Standards Rules* (1993) require all Public Water Systems (PWSs) to follow DEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) during construction. Some of the requirements include casing thickness, well tests, and depth and formation type that the surface seal must be installed into. Table 1 of the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) lists the required steel casing thickness for various diameter wells. Six-inch diameter wells require a casing thickness of at least 0.288-inches, eight-inch diameter wells require a casing thickness of 0.322-inches, ten-inch diameter wells require a casing thickness of 0.365-inches, and twelve-inch diameter wells require a casing thickness of 0.375-inches. The Deep Creek Mennonite School well received an additional point in the system construction category because it could not be determined if they meet current well construction standards.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The well rated high for IOCs (e.g., arsenic, nitrate), moderate for VOCs (e.g., petroleum products) and SOCs (e.g., pesticides), and low for microbial contaminants (i.e. bacteria). Irrigated agricultural land, and the agricultural related priority areas contributed the largest numbers of points to the contaminant inventory rating. County-level nitrogen fertilizer use, county-level herbicide use, and total county-level ag-chemical use are rated as high for both wells. In addition, the delineations fall within a nitrate priority area and an SOC priority area for the pesticide atrazine.

Final Susceptibility Rating

An IOC detection above a drinking water standard MCL, any detection of a VOC or SOC, or a detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria at the wellhead will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well, despite the land use of the area, because a pathway for contamination already exists. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores are heavily weighted in the final scores. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0- to 3-year time-of-travel zone (Zone 1B) and much agricultural land contribute greatly to the overall ranking. In terms of total susceptibility, the wells rated high for IOCs and SOCs. The wells rated moderate for VOCs and microbial contaminants.

Table 2. Summary of the Deep Creek Mennonite School Susceptibility Evaluation

Source	Susceptibility Scores[1]									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Well #1	H	H	M	M	L	M	H	M	H	M

[1]H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility
IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Susceptibility Summary

In terms of total susceptibility, the wells rated high for all categories but VOCs and microbial contaminants. Multiple agricultural land uses, high county-level nitrogen fertilizer use, high county-level herbicide use contributed the most land use points to the susceptibility rating. High hydrologic sensitivity also contributed heavily to the overall scores.

The following IOCs have been detected in the sampled water. In December 1993 and again in December 2000, arsenic was detected in all the wells at concentrations of 0.025 mg/l to 0.027 mg/l. The MCL for arsenic is currently 0.05 mg/l. The EPA is in the process of lowering the MCL for arsenic in the near future to a level of about 0.010 mg/l. Since the arsenic concentrations appear to be a natural constituent of the aquifer, the Deep Creek Mennonite School will have to deal with this problem. From December 1993 to February 2000, nitrate levels in the wells increased from 0.82 mg/l to 7.47 mg/l. These nitrate concentrations currently approach the MCL for nitrate (10 mg/l), and the well shows an upward trend of nitrate concentrations (statistical significance of 98.7%) for the measured time frame. Additionally, the IOCs barium, chromium, and fluoride have been detected in the sampled drinking water, but at levels below the MCL for these contaminants.

No VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants have been detected in the well water samples.

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For the Deep Creek Mennonite School, source water protection activities should first focus on correcting deficiencies, if any exist, outlined in the Sanitary Survey. In case coliform bacteria is ever detected in the system water, the Deep Creek Mennonite School should consider installing a disinfection system, which could be used to treat this problem. Any spills from the potential contaminant sources listed in Table 1 should be carefully monitored, as should any future development in the delineated areas. Other practices aimed at reducing the leaching of agricultural chemicals from agricultural land within the designated source water areas should be implemented. The Deep Creek Mennonite School should consider the addition of a reverse osmosis or other system to reduce the levels of natural arsenic in the water. Currently, the EPA has stated that these upgrades must be completed by the year 2006. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Deep Creek Mennonite School. Twin Falls County has a Wellhead Protection Overlay District Ordinance that can provide additional protection for areas outside the direct jurisdiction of the Deep Creek Mennonite School. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Twin Falls Regional DEQ Office	(208) 736-2190
State DEQ Office	(208) 373-0502

Website: http://www2.state.id.us/deq

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-800-962-3257 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund≅ is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

References Cited

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Attachment A

Deep Creek Mennonite School Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)

2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13 High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility Report Public Water System Name : DEEP CREEK MENNONITE SCHOOL Well# : WELL #1

Public Water System Number 5420041 06/26/2001 7:47:06 AM

1. System Construction		SCORE				
Drill Date						
Driller Log Available		NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)		YES	1995			
Well meets IDWR construction standards		NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained		YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit		NO	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level		NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain		YES	0			
	Total System Construction Score		4			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity						
Soils are poorly to moderately drained		NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown		YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet		NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness		NO	2			
	Total Hydrologic Score		6			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A			IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A		IRRIGATED PASTURE	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high		YES	2	0	2	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		3	1	3	1
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B						
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)		NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum			0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or		YES	4	0	0	
4 Points Maximum			4	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area		YES	2	0	2	0
Land use Zone 1B	Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		4	4	4	4
	Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		10	4	6	4
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II						
Contaminant Sources Present		YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or		YES	1	0	1	
Land Use Zone II	Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		2	2	2	
	Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		5	4	5	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III						
Contaminant Source Present		YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or		YES	1	0	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of		YES	1	1	1	
	Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		3	2	3	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score			21	11	17	5
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score			14	12	13	12
5. Final Well Ranking			High	Moderate	High	Moderate